probably a new line on the West Side and another on the East Side. Mr. Spencer is right.

In no event can we get one-half as much as we could from an established corporation like the Manhattan Company. I shall, therefore, vote for Mr. Inman's resolution."

"A figure has just been mentioned," said Mr. Bushe, "that we could get under this resolution. You are only giving one-half of what the city appears to get under the resolution, for the city is already getting 5 per cent on about onehalf of the company's lines."

"The litigation for that income tax," said Mr. Spencer, "is not decided. Our resolution insures 5 per cent. We insure the result." "Perhaps the court will do that," Mr. Bushe

retorted. It was easily seen what the vote on the rese Iution would be. Mr. Bushe called the roll. Mr. Inman, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Steinway voted "Yes." Mr. Starin and Mr. Bushe voted "No." Mr. Steinway announced that the resolution was lost, as a unanimous vote is required by the Rapid Transit act of 1891. Mr. Starin then offered an amendment to the resolutions of April 12, modifying the time within which the Manhattan Company would be required to complete its line to the city limits. Mr. Starin's amendment requires the line to be completed to Fort George in two years, to Kingsbridge in two years more and to the city limits four years later

more and to the city limits four years later.

Mr. Bushe seconded the amendment, and all the commissioners voted for it, although Mr. Spencer said that it probably would not make much difference, inasmuch as the compensation question had been settled adversely.

Mr. Bushe moved an amendment to the resolutions of April 12, providing that the 5 per cent tax on the net receipts of the whole Manhattan system should begin to accrue not later than July 12, 1896. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Spencer moved that a response to the Manhattan Company be drafted by John M. Bowers, counsel to the commission.

"I understand," said Mr. Bowers, "that this communication is to be final, and is simply to inform the company of the action taken by the commission this afternoon."

"That's it," answered Mr. Starin. "That's the way I understand it." Mr. Bowers left the room with a stenographer. Mr. Starin continued: "It seems to me that it is clear what we must do now. It must be clear to the minds of all my colleagues."

"Yes," Mr. Inman broke in, "it's clear to me. I think I'll get into the country and take a rest," "Oh! I don't think so," Mr. Starin continued.

"Yes." Mr. Inman broke in, "It's clear to me.

I think I'll get into the country and take a rest."

"Oh! I don't think so," Mr. Starin continued.

"We must go right ahead with our work. If the
Manhattan Company won't accept the proposition
now before them, we must do what I suggested
two months ago—lay out new lines and sell them
at auction."

two months ago—lay out new lines and set the at auction."

While Mr. Rowers was absent preparing an answer to the Manhattan Company the discussion was continued in an informal manner. Mr. Spencer was especially strong in deprecating the setion of Mr. Starin and Mr. Bushe in opposing Mr. Inman's resolution.

"Somebody," said he, "will go and buy those new lines at auction for a thousand dollars. We new lines at suction for a thousand dollars. We have played as certainly into the hands of the Manhattan Company as anything could be. This undoes our work of two years, and the city will certainly be the loser.

"But what if the Manhattan Company should but we have good to be a set of the manhattan Company should certainly be the loser."

"But what if the Manhattan Company should decide to accept our 5 per cent proposition." Mr. Bushe asked.

decide to accept our 5 per cent proposition.

Mr. Bushe asked.

"Well, if they do that," Mr. Spencer answered,

"the city will be the gainer by \$100,000 a year,
and I will be very much surprised. I have taken
a stand in support of Mr. Inman's resolution
simply as a business man, feeling sure that it was
the best for the city. I suppose Amory will bid
for the new lines."

Mr. Bowers returned in a few minutes with
the answer to the Manhattan Company. It was
addressed to George J. Gould and informed him
that the commission was unable to assent to
his proposition as to compensation. The commission adjourned to meet again next Tuesday
afternoon.

PROVISIONS OF THE GEARY ACT.

THE LAW THAT HAS CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF CHINESE RESIDENTS IN ORDER TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 17.—The Geary Act, whose con-stitutionality has just been affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court, became a law on May 5, 1892, by the s'gnature of the President, having passed the Senate in its final form on May 3 and the House of Representatives on May 4. By the provisions of the net the Chinese laborers affected were to have one year to comply with the new regulations respecting identification, etc., and the year of grace having expired nearly two weeks ago, the vast majority nen now in this country find themselves sub-imprisonment and deportation, as, by the advice of the "Six Companies" and other interested counsellors, they have stubbornly refused to take out the certificates of residence required by the

The Geary Act as reshaped in the committee of conference and passed on May 4, 1892, extended for ten years all laws then in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons, those laws having been drawn with the urpose to exclude Chinese laborers as such. It had ind that under the Scott law many Chinese laborers were continually entering the country, and escaping arrest by means of forgery and perjury in the courts, no system of identification being possible as long as no record of the Chinese entitled to remain in the United States was kept. The Geary aw offers such a system of identification, and make-It a duty of the Internal Revenue office to enforce it By the first section of the law all the existing leg-

islation against Chinese laborers is extended to May The second section provides that any Chinese person convicted under the Scott act or other act of being in this country in violation of the prohibition against laborers is to be deported to China, un less he can prove before a court that he is a subject or citizen of some other country. In this case he is to be deported to that country; but if a tax of an and is imposed on his re-entry there he is to be sent instead to China. By the third and fourth se tions the burden of proof is thrown on all persons arrested to establish their right to remain, failure do which to the satisfaction of a court is to entail val from the country, after imprisonment at hard labor for one year. By Section 5 no ball is to allowed hereafter in habeas corpus cases when the writ is sought by a Chinese person denied admission to this country by the customs or port offi cals. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 embody the new scheme of identification by "tag" or certificate

The Chinese laborers within the United States of May 5, 1802, were to apply to the collectors of Internal Revenue, of the various districts, for cestifi-cates of residence, and all failing to take out certifiwithin that time, and found after May 5, 1803, in the United States without such certificates, were made liable to arrest and deportation, unless it should be established clearly before a United States Judge, that by reason of sickness, accident, or other unavoidable cause, certificates could not be secured. Each person arrested, in order to remain here, wits required to prove by the aid of at least one credible non-Chinese witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of the Geary act. 1893, in the United States without such certificat

United States at the time of the passage of the Geary act.

Ince certificates, which were to be taken out without charge, were to be furnished by the Internal Revertice office, and to contain the "name, age, local residence and occupation of the applicant and such the theorem of the Treasury regulations subsequently making photographic identification a part of the certificate of uttering a forged or altered paper, the penalty is fixed at \$1,000 line, or imprisonment for five years. For issuing certificates the collectors of Internal Revenue are to receive \$1 each as compensation from the Government. No money was appropriated by the Geary act, and the amount carried in the last sundry Civil bill for the enforcement of the deportation provision, \$100,000, has been found ridiculeusly inadequate for the purpose of sending home the Chinese who have failed to comply with the requirements of the law.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

TARY OF STATE.

Washington, May 17 .- The Chinese Minister, accompauled by his interpreter, Mr. Ho, called on the Secre

THERE IS HOPE

For every one who has blood trouble, no matter in what shape or how long standing, provided none of the vital organs have been so far impaired as to reader a curs impossible. S. S. S. goes to the root of the disease, and removes the cause, by expelling the poison from the body, and at the same time is a tonic to the whole system. However bad your case may be, there is hope for rou.

"M. S. S. cured me of a most malignant type of chronic blood frouble, for which I had used various other reme-ties without effect. My weight increased, and my health mirroyed in every way. I consider S. S. S. the best "S. A. WRIGHT, Midway, Ga."

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relative to the Chinese Exclusion law. Secretary than to say that it was very pleasant, and that he considers the Chinese Minister a man of great ability. Congressman Caminetti, of California, had a short conference with the President this morning and left the White House feeling assured that it was Mr. Cleveland's intention to see that the Chinese Restrict tion act was enforced. Mr. Caminetti denied that it would take anything like the sum of money that has been mentioned to enforce the act, for the reason that those Chinamen entitled to remain would have to secure the certificates at their own expense, and those against whom the law is really aimed will be frightened out of the country the moment an honest

attempt is made to enforce it. He says that the imposition of the punishment prescribed-a year at hard ber-upon a few of the offenders will be sufficient to drive all the others out, and that the United States will not be called upon to deport the great mass of the will not be called upon to deport the great hass of the people. Mr. Caminetti is of the opinion that the additional money needed will be voted at the next session, and he fears no repeal of the law. It was understood that the President is to hold a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of devising means for the enforcement of the law.

NEW-YORK CHINAMEN HOPEFUL.

THEY DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE LAW WILL BE ENFORCED-WONG LONG TALKS.

There was a slight look of triumph in the usu ally immobile face of the Chinaman yesterday. He seemed to feel confident, that even with the decision of the Supreme Court, the Geary law would never go into force. In the various Chinese resorts in Mott-st, and its vicinity the rooms were placardes with long strips which gave extracts from the various papers, and announced that at the Cabinet meet Washington on Tuesday, the Chinese question as complicated by Monday's decision of the Supreme Court, had been discussed from every point of view and that the conclusion was that the law could not be enforced, for the reason that there was no money available for the purpose.

At the Internal Revenue Office, No. 114 Nassau st., it was learned that no new instruction been received from Washington, and the officers were doing nothing in the matter.

In Chinatown, the Chinaman for once found his tongue and spoke freely. The store of Wong Long, at No. 15 Doyers-st., was filled with Chinamen. Wong Long was the chief spokesman for those as sembled, and said, in part: "I told you yesterday "I told you yesterday that this law could never be put in force. It is against the fairness of the American people, and every Chinaman here feels happy that the action of the law has been stayed. We feel confident that nothing will be done to carry out the Geary law until Congress meets again, and that then the miguitous law will be repealed. This morning's news iniciations law will be repealed. This morning's news has had a wonderful effect upon our different businesses. We all feel that we have a sure security that we will not be driven out of the country at a moment's notice, and the consequence is that we can get money and credit at reasonable rates. Yesterday a Chinaman could not have borrowed a cent, to day he can get whatever, in reason, he wants."

TO SEND THE BALTIMORE TO CHINA.

Washington, May 17 (special).-The crutser Baltinore, which became famous during the late Chilian tifficulties, is to be sent to China as flagship of the Asiatic station, with Captain W. R. Bridgman in command. As her executive officer, Licutenant Commander A. B. H. Lillie has been attached to the ship for one year. Several other officers whose cruise of three years is nearly if not quite completed will be detached before the vessel's departure. Baltimore will proceed to China by way of the the completion of certain minor repairs to her machinery, but it is expected that she will be outward bound within the next twenty or thirty days, it is probable that one of the gunbouts, possibly the Baitimore.

PROMOTED TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL. HONOR FOR COLONEL CARLIN-CAPTAIN HAMNER MADE PAYMASTER.

Washington, May 17.-The President has appointed Colonel William P. Carlin, of the 4th Infantry, to brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the rement of Brigadier-General E. A. Carr.

dieneral Carlin was appointed a cadet to West coint from the State of Illinois, and was graduated from that institution on July 1, 1850. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 38th Illinois Infantry, and was brigadier-general of vilunteers from November, 1802, to 1865; in 1866 he cas transferred to the regular army, attaining the coloneley of the 4th Infantry in 1882.

The President also appointed Captain William H. Hamner, of the 20th Infantry, paymaster in the Army with the rank of major. Captain Hamner spent his arly life in Virginia, and entered the service at the age of seventeen in 1856. At the beginning of the war to was stationed at Fort Sumter. He is now the war to was stationed at Fort Sainty. The is now in senior survivor of the bombardment of that fort in 1861, at which time he rendered distinguished services, for which he received a medal from the Chamber of Commerce in New-York. He served through the war, and since its close has been almost continuously with his regiment on the Western frontier.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI TO COME TO NEW-YORK. Washington, May 17.-It has been practically determined that Rear Admiral Gherardi will be as-agned to command the New-York Navy Yard, releving Commodore Erben, who will receive an acting Rear Admiral's commission and be sent to the

A COURT-MARTIAL'S FINDINGS DISAPPROVED. Washington, May 17 .- The findings of the general court-martial convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for ne trial of Captain William S. Johnson, retired, and their recommendation in the case have been disapproved by President Cleveland. The court-martin was presided over by Colonel James W. Forsyth, 7th avairy, and Captain Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Artillery, was Judge Advocate.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP PURCHASE COMPLETED. Washington, May 17 .- Secretary Hoke Smith, on be-Treesurer E. E. Starr, D. W. Lipe and J. T. Cunningham, the authorized representatives of the Cherokes Nation, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the pres of the District of Columbia, signed the contract which is the final step in the proceedings by which the United States becomes the owner of the Cherokee Strip. The number acres ceded is 6,022,754, and the price to be paid for the same of \$8,305,736. Of this amount \$205,736 is to be paid in cash, and

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, May 17 .- The President to-day made

the following appointments:

John L. Thomas, of Missouri, to be Assistant At-torney-General for the Postoffice Department. Robert T. Hough, of Ohio, to be Solicitor of Internal

Revenue.

John Daggett, of California, to be Superinterdent of
the Mint or the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

William E. Ardrey, of North Carolina, to be Assayer
and Melter of the Assay Office of the United States at
Charotte, N. C.

NEARLY \$3,000,000 OF FREE GOLD.

Washington, May 17.—The "free gold" on the Treasury books to-day is \$2.500,000. The export from New-Yerk to-day was \$1,500,000 and \$1,000,000 has been engaged for export on Thursday. The Treasury De-partment is not advised whether all this gold will be taken from the Sub-Treasury, and until it is, the exact amount of free gold remaining cannot be stated. If

W. E. CURTIS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. Washington, May 17.-The Secretary of State has accepted the resignation of William E. Curtis as diof the Bureau of American Republics, and has directed Frederick Emory, secretary of the bureau, to take charge. Mr. Emory's designation is under stood to mean that there will be no hurry in the ap-SWIPT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. pointment of the successor to Mr. Curtis. The Bo

reau of American Republics is supported by all the American nations, but this fact does not give other nations any authority in the selection of a director which is vested entirely in the secretary of state.

FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST MR. SIMONDS. THE EX-COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS SAYS THAT

HE PID NOTHING IMPROPER. Washington, May 17 .- The rumors that have been in washington, May 1... 1 circulation in the Interior Department for several weeks, which bring into serious question the official integrity of W. E. Simonds, ex-Commissioner of Patents, took tangilde form to day by the filing of formal charges against Mr. Simonds and Foster & Freeman, the attorneys in this city for the Bell Telephone Company, alleging improper inspection of the secret files in the celebrated Drawlaugh Telephone cases, and the unlawful taking of copies thereof for the private use of Mr. Simonds and of the Bell Telephone Company. Collasion in this matter, which also involves the official conduct of Chief Clerk Bennett, of the Patent Office, is charged, and the commissioner is requested to issue a rule upon Mr. Simonds and Messrs. Foster & Freeman to show cause why they should not be disbarred from practising before the Patent Office.

The petitioners are Messrs, Church & Church, who tand high among the patent lawyers of this city. One month ago Messes, Church & Church sent a communication to Commissioner Seymoar embodying allegations in a general way, without, however, specifying names, and asking that an investigation be had. Up to this time no report as to the Commissioner's findings had been received.

Mr. Bennett, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, when questioned today as to the allegations contained in the Messrs. Church's petition, said: "I do not deny furnishing the copies, and I would to the same thing to-morrow. It is my business to obey orders."

Mr. Simonds was at the Astor House yesterday, and emphatically denied the charges which had been made against him as Commissioner. He said that he had not been informed that there had been any charges made agrinst him or that his official conduct was to be investigated except through the published dis

patches from Washington.
"Hewever," said Mr. Simonds. "I am ready for an investigation. There is absolutely no ground for the charges of misconduct. The whole thing is due partly to ignorance of the facts, I suppose, and parily to the pelley of the present Administration to seek to discredit in every way the management of affairs inder the last Admiristration.

"It is charged that I have allowed to be copied applications for telephone patents in violation of the law. There is no law to prevent anything except the cavents filed at the Patent Office from being made public. Judge Lacomise decided this point in one of the Edison electric light cases. There is no law of secrecy upon these applications, and it is within the discretion of the Commissioner to permit them to be copied. I remember only two instances of such applications, however, both of which for certain reasons

"It is also charged that I took advantage of my official position to compile a pumphlet entitled, 'A Condensed Treatise on the Law of Patents.' I did comcondensed Triatise on the Law of Patrices. The decapile the work while in office because there was a public need for it. I endeavored to get an appropriation from Congress to publish it as an official document. Having failed of this, I published it at

propriation from Congress to putlish it as an official document. Having failed of this, I published it at my own expense.

Mr. Simonds is from Connecticut, where he has served as Speaker of the lower house. As a member of Congress he became well-known for his connection with the International Copyright law. For his services in this cause he received for cross of the Legion of Honer.

Messers, Foster and Freeman are also in this city. The following telegram was sent by them hast night to the Countils loner of Patents, Mr. Seynour:

"We have just read the outrareous charges against us in the evening papers. Waiving objections we might properly make, we demand an immediate and thorough investigation.

"CHARLES E. FOSTER.

AN ARMY OFFICER SENT TO ST. VINCENT'S

COL. HOUSTON IN A HOSPITAL.

GREAT SECRECY AS TO HIS AILMENT-A WOMAN WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM DYING.

Colonel David C. Houston, of the United States Army, a well-known engineer officer, whose office is at No. 50 Whitehall-st., has been in St. Vincent's Hospital since last Friday. On that day he was removed by friends from the Everett House in Union Source. It was said at the hotel that he had been drinking freely and that his illness was believed to be due to the too free use of liquor. Information regarding his sickness was refused at the hospital yesterday. A

woman, known as Mrs. Minnle Porter, who accompanied Colonel Houston to the hotel two weeks are, was sent to Bellevne Hospital on Sunday, suffering from alcoholism. She was believed to be dying last evening. The clerks at the Everett House have known

Colonel Houston as an occasional guest for several One of them said last evening that the Colonel had been noticeably under the influence of iquor there on more than one occasion. He is a widower, his wife having died several years ago.

Mrs. Porter and a man servant. The servant said that Mrs. Porter was the Colonel's niece. She was assigned to room No. 47 and the Colonel to room No. 64. Colonel Houston did not leave the hotel again until he was carried to the hospital on Fri-day. He was in the barroom a few times, but he remained in his room much of the time. Porter was seen to go out of the house several times. It was noticed that she seemed to be under the in fluence of liquor. A few bottles of beer had been sent to her room by her order, but the supply was

to the hotel and took him to the hespital. His bill at the hotel had not been presented to him. Mrs. Porter remained in her room at the hotel, and she soon gave evidence that she had obtained a supply of liquor in some way. Mrs. Patten, the housekeeper, and other servants saw the wom? staggering in the ball and acting as if she were on the verge of delirinm. The woman went out on Saturday, er appearance caused some men in the hotel office to inquire who she was.

"That's the woman in 47," said one of the servants, and she has got her usual 'jag' with her." On Sunday her condition was so bad that Dr. Millbank, the hotel physician, advised sending her to a hospital. He said she was suffering from alcoholism. The housekeeper took Mrs. Porter to

Bellevne in a coach, and also carried a letter from Dr. Millbank requesting the doctors at the hospital to give the patient careful treatment. Mrs. Porter had said to the housekeeper that her home was in Tennessee, and that her husband was living there. Later she said that she had a son and daughter in Jersey City. Soon after being admitted to the hospital she became delirious and was sent to the alcehelle ward. A young man who said he was a friend of the woman inquired for her at the hotel on Monday, and was told to seek her at the hospital.

At St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon it was said that Colonel Houston was a patient there, and was recovering, but the nature of his illness was

not disclosed. A physician at the hospital last even-ing refused to give any information regarding the Colonel. He even declined to admit or deny that the Colonel had been an inmate of the hospital. About the history of Mrs. Minute Porter, Colonel Honston's companion, who was said to be dying from

can be little doubt. One glance at her coarse features is sufficient to estimate her probable social standing. he is the kind of woman whom the people of Cherry Hill would call good-looking. Almost from the hour of her arrival in Bellevue Hospital she has been unconscious and, beyond cries for "Willie" and "Charlie," no words have passed her lips. That she will die is almost certain, in the opinion of the hospital officers. Yesterday Dr. Farrington, who has attended her, gav.

On the day after her admission to the hospital a well-dressed young man called and asked for information about Mrs. Porter. Twice each day since then, morning and afternoon, he has called at the haspital, displaying only a cool interest in the patient, until yesterday, when Dr. Farrington told him that she Then he turned white and fell into a The words that broke from him made those in the room believe that he was the "Willie" for whom the dying woman had called. A chambern employed at the Hotel Vendeme called twice at the



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No other plaster has been produced which gains so many testimonials of high value as those continuously accorded to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. and the only motive for these exceptional commendations is the fact that it is a medicinal and pharmaceutical preparation of superior value.

Unscrupulous persons seek to deceive the public by offering plasters with holes in them, which they claim to be "the same," "equal," "as good." "better," "best porous plaster," etc., while it is in general appearance only that they resemble Allcock's. Every one of the so-called porous plasters is an imitation of

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Avoid dealers who attempt to paim off interior and worthless plasters that are purchased by them at low rates for the purpose of substitution.

hospital and identified Mrs. Porter as a woman who had lived there for a few weeks.

Mrs. Porter, it seems, at one time lived in Stamford, Conn. Last night Dr. Farrington received a tele-gram from some persons in that town saying that they would reach New-York to-night.

Every effort was made at the Army Building ye terday to withhold information concerning Colonel Houston. Che officer said that the Colonel was suffering from a slight derargement of the liver. Another explained that Colonel Houston had nedergone a surgical operation, and that it was necessar; for him to rest for a few days. There was a third man, who said that Colonel Iron-ton was "Edisposed" and that he would soon resume his duties.

"I do not see any occasion," said the chief clerk in the engineers' department, "for any curtosity. Any information with regard to Colonel Houston will be most cheerfully given here. No. I shall not tell where he is, as that is a matter which concerns only his family. Oh, he has no family in the city. The only relative I know of is a enther in Milwankee,"

David C. Houston was born in New-York on De

THEY LAUGH AT ECKHOLD'S STORY.

NEW-YORK ANARCHISTS DO NOT BELIEVE HIS IMPROBABLE YARN.

Otto Eckhold, the Anarchist who is in the Quee ounty fail in Long Island City, repeated to reporters yesterday the Improbable yarn he told in Justice schummacher's court in Middle Village, Long Island, on Tuesday, to the effect that thirty-five Anarchists n Maspeth attended the May, Day demonstrations in Union Square on May 2, 1892, prepared to blow up the police with dynamite. Henry Rupprecht, the foreman of E. V. Crandall's whiting factory at Maspeth, carried a satchel full of dynamite bombs to the demonstration, Eckhold said. Eckhold, when seen in

"I am going to divalge the secrets and inside working of the Anarchists, so far as I know, and expose the real causes of the many fires which almost de paupers of the people of Manpeth. The Anarchin Chicago for the Haymarket riot. Their plans were medelled somewhat after those of the Irish Invincibles, who caused the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Barke, in Phoenix Park, in 1882. They were first to get square with the police, and afterward with the capitalist When asked who was responsible for the burning of Murphy's Cooperage Works, Eckhold smiled and

"I understand that Frank Muller, one of the An archists, swears that he set fire to it and that I com pelled him to do it at the point of a revolver. Henry Rupprecht is a rich man, worth over \$50,000, and if his trial comes up. The dynamite found in the engine room of Crandall's factory was not put there for safe-keeping, but for the double purpose of blow ing up the factory and assassinating Capitalist Crandall in the event of the strike being unsuccessful. When I take the witness stand I will tell everything.
Mr. Crandall said yesterday that he considered himself the lacklest man on Long Island. Constable Hook, who went to see superintendent Byrnes yesterday, said that he believed every word Echoid had uttered. The New York Anarchists profess not to believe Echoid's story. John Most laughed at the story yesterday, and said that he believed Eckhold was simply telling lies to shield himself. Edma Goldman said that Rupprecht was too much of a coward to make dynamic, to carry E. or to use it.

Police Superintendent Eyrnes said yesterday that he had no knowledge that Anarchists ever attended meetings in this tity with the intention of using dynamice bombs in case of police interference with

· meetings,

"Those people are the natural enemies of law and
her," he said, "and they are inclined to make mislef if they dared. They are a cowardly lot, hower, and most of their threats are empty talk."

New-Haven, Conn., May 17,-The commencement In Battell Chapel at 10:30 o'clock this morning and were attended by about 500 people. President Timothy Dwight presided. After prayer and a hymn the following essays were delivered by members of the The Ministry as a Stewardship," Geo:ge Henry

Flint, M. A., Williams College, Lincoln, Ma-"The Christian Ideal of Education," Frank Curtis Putnam, B. A., Amherst College, Builalo, N. Y.

"Vested Rights in the House of God," Charles Edward Harris, B. A., Yale University, Stafford "The Modern Prophet," Lincoln Baker Goodrich,

B. A., Amberet College, Plainfield, N. J. Savonarola, the Reformer," Evan Evans, B. A. Marietta College, Cincinnati.
"What China Needs," Charles Edward Ewing,

E. A., Amherst College, Darvers, Mass.,
"The Unrealized Idea in Journalism," Warren Joseph Moulton, B. A., Amherst College, Centre Sandwich, The New Education and the Christian Spirit,"

Albert Patnam Davis, B. A., Amberst College, Hyde Professor Fisher, of the Theological Department delivered the annual parting address to the class remarking upon the high standard set by the class

in meritorious scholarship and character, and bidding hem godspeed in their future life work. The parting them godspeed in their future life work. The parting ode, writter by R. Francis Cane, of Granby, Conn., was then sang, after which the exercises of the morning closed with the benediction. At 2 o'cleak the annual meeting of the channi of the school was held? Marpuand Chapet. The annual reception to members and friends of the school this evening closed the exercises. The graduating class numbers thirty-three members.

A CANAL-BOAT SUNK BY THE MUNICIPAL. The tog Municipal, of the Street Cleaning Department The for Municipal, of the Street Cleaning Repartment, while rushing down the East River yesterday afternoon with her nose high in the air, crashed into the canal-boat Proferick Bishop, of Tonawanda, and sunk her aimost instantly. The Frederick Bishop is commanded by Captain W. Sahr. By a lucky chance nobody on the canal-boat was injured, and no lives were lost. The accident feel place uses Pier 43, 36, 5 p. Ep. The Pishop was mean Pier 43, at 5 p. m. The Bishop was

The World's Fair, the Hudson River and Niagara ills can all be seen, at no extra cost, by purchasing chets to Chicago, via New-York Central.

PEACE THROUGH CONFLICT

THE PRESBYTERIANS WILL MEET TO-DAY.

THE FIRST TEST TO BE OVER THE ELECTION OF

A MODERATOR-THEN COME THE BRIGGS

CASE, REVISIONS AND A NEW CREED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 17 .- Every incoming train to-day brought Presbyterians by the score to the General Assembly, which meets in the New-York Avenue Church to morrow at 11 a. m. The principal theme this evening among the commissioners is the election of a presiding officer to-morrow afternoon. In addition to the candidates already named in these dis patches, Drs. Robert, Craig, Dickey and Baker, there are two men, Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis, and Dr. Stewart, of the Pacific Coast, who may be nominate though it would seem as if the race lay between Professor Roberts, formerly of the Lane Seminary, and one of the Philadelphia men, Dr. Dickey or Dr. Baker.
Dr. Roberts bas declined to allow his
name to be used by his friends at
all until this evening, and he is still undecided as to what attitude he should take. The pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the nomina-tion is so great that he may yield. The Liberals are said to favor Dr. Dickey, and it is probable that, if two or more Conservatives are placed in the field, he will secure the election.

Considerable comment has been heard to-day among the commissioners due to recent articles and interviews by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, of Chicago. Although a young man he has come prominently to the front in the issues now before the Church. His ability no one questions, and no one doubts his loyalty to Dr. Briggs and Union Seminary, although there are not a few who find it difficult to reconcile his expressed views on these questions with the almost diametrical positions taken by his father, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, on these and similar questions. Two opinions prevail as to Mr. Hall's future action in case the General Assembly decides against Dr. Briggs. A friend who knows him intimately says that he means every word he has uttered to the effect that if Dr. Briggs Is turned out of the Presbyterian Church he will follow him, because, holding similar views on the questions in debate, he could not conscientiously remain in the Church which had xcluded the professor. It is admitted by his friends generally, and is said to have been stated by his father publicly, that Dr. Briggs saved the son from rational sm when a student in the Union Seminary. view as expressed by a New-York pastor who knows both father and son well is to this effect: "You can't drive 'Tom' Hall out of the Presbyterian Church. You couldn't do so if the whole force of the Assembly were turned against him; and his church will never

leave the Presbyterian body."

It is a little remarkable that two of the candidates for the Mederator's chair come from Philadelphia, Dr. Charles A. Dickey, formerly paster of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and now president of the Presby terian He-pital in that city, and Dr. George D. Baker. Both are members of the same Presbytery and both are conservative men, though Dr. Dickey will probably receive the votes of the Liberals in case there is not a distinctively Liberal candidate, Dickey was for many years a director of Union Theological Seminary, and at Detroit it was said by Dr. Parkhurst that he favored the election of Dr. David C. Houston was born in New-York on December 5, 1835. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1856. He was made a second Beutenant on Cetober 31, 1856; a first lieutenant on May 2, 1861, and a captain on March 3, 1863. He served with distinction in the Civil War. He received the herest rank of captain on August 10, 1862, for his gallant services at the lettle of Cedar Mountain, and on September 17, 1862, he was brovetted in mator for his bravery during the Maryland campaign. For his conduct at Port Hudson, La, he received, on June 17, 1863, the rank of special featurement-colonel. At the close of the war here was made a brevet colonel. He was honorably mustered out on May 31, 1866. He received a commission as major in the Army in 1897, and was made a lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1882.

Green, of Princeton, with the understanding that Dr. Green and the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, with the understanding that Dr. Green and the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, with the understanding that Dr. Green and the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, with the understanding that Dr. Green and the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, with the understanding that Dr. Green and the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, as the Union March Princeton men generally work of the Princeton men generally would see that Union Seminary had fair play. Shortly after the Assembly, Dr. Dickey resigned his director, as the Union March Princeton men generally work of the Princeton men generally work of the Saminary had fair pla Green, of Princeton, with the understanding that

Dr. Baker was born in Watertown, N. Y., on November 30, 1840, and was graduated from the University of the City of New-York at the age of twenty. Three years later he was graduated from Princeton Seminary. His pastorates have been in Watertown, Oneida, Detroit and Philadelphia. He is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which Albert Barnes was paster so long. He is a Conservative, if the Assembly is divided in two parts, or a Moderate Conservative as Dr. Dickey is a Lib-eral or a Moderate Liberal, according to methods of classification. He is a man of sound judgment and will be as welcome to the opposite party probably as any man among the Conservatives.

The author of the "Irreverancy Dogma," so called, Dr. S. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, the Editor of The Presbyterian Journal," is not a commissioner this year, but he is here on committee business, and | \$1,100. is a looker on in Venice. He was nominated by the Presbytery, but, having attended four Assemblies in six years, he declined to come this time. He feels sure, however, that the deliverance promulgated at Bik. c., by Powhattan-Barbiche; Meadowthorp Bik. c., by Faisetto-Idier; F. Eshner, \$1,200. Br. c., by King Alfonso-Zephyr; Meadowthorp Portland through his efforts will stand, and trusts that no attempt will be made to define it, for he thinks the Church understands it now and will accept it without a further definition.

The Committee on Church Unity, which numbers among its members Bishop Cox, Dr. Duncan and Judge Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Professor Roberts, of Cincinnati; Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia; Professor Brown, of New-York; Colonel Monfort, of Cincinnati; General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Marquis, have held three meetings to-day, and are agreed to the proposed Church feder tion, although still unable to come to an understand-ing regarding organic union. In addition to their meetings, a reception was given at the White House this afternoon to the Joint Committee,

Lr. W. A. Bartlett, pastor of the New-York Avenue Church and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, was busy all day. He has associated with firm not only all the pasters of the city, but also the majority of the leading members of the sev churches, on one or another of the lifteen comittees that have been at work for nearly a year provide for the comfort and pleasure of the comstoners and their friends, and for the expedition of business which is to come before the body, is expected that the meeting in this city be a memorphic one, not simply because of the act to be taken in regard to the revision of the old of festion of faith, or the steps to be taken for preparation of a new creed; not simply because Frigs case is to come before the Assembly for a faction, or for a remanding to the New-York Synod; because of the hospitality and the good fellows which will be exhibited.

The Committee of Finance includes gentlemen majority of the leading members of the several

because of the hospitality and the good fellowship which will be exhibited.

The Committee of Finance includes gentlemen interested in the banking and other business enterprises of the city, and that on Reception includes the Vice-President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supretue Court, United States senators, members of the House of Representatives and other leaders of social life bere, while the other committees are equally representative in character. The Committee on Excursions promises as much entertainment as the datics of the commissioners will permit. Its chalman, Dr. Hamlin, is a most gental man, and is well qualified to carry out the details of the arrangements already completed. The Committee on Ho-pitality has arranged for entertaining not only all the commissioners and their wives who choose to come, but also all other persons who desire to attend the meetings of the body. Many of the commissioners are at the hotels, but a large number will be entertained at private houses.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION. The seventieth session of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church began at the First Presbyterian Church, No. 123 West Twelfth-st., yesterday. The annual election will take place this The session, which will last for about a week, will be open to the public during the day. The general conference on missions to be held to-morrow evening will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. David steele, pastor of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and president of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Morton, of Missions, will also address the meeting. The Chris



health and rencered impervious to disease when the blood is pure and the liver active. For the liver is the sentinel which parmits or forbids

permits or forbids the germs of disease to enter the circulation of the blood. You ought to be germ-proof against Grip, Malaria, or Consumption; you will be—if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-When your flesh is reduced below a healthy

When your flesh is reduced below a healthy standard, when you are troubled with pinples and boils, or if you have dizzy, weak and sleepless, spells—its best to head the warning.

Build up your strength, purify the blood, and set all the organs of the body into activity, by taking the "Discovery." It's guaranteed to benefit or cure all diseases resulting from impure blood or inactive liver, or the money paid is refunded.

There's no case of Catarrh so hopeless that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The proprietors of this medicine will pay \$500 for any incurable case.

Especially Adapted

for Country Houses. A new line of artistic and inexpensive Mantels and Fireplaces has lately been added to our already large display. to which we invite the attention of those building out of town.

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In many new and desirable styles. comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

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tian Endeavor Society will give a reception in honor

of the delegates on Monday night. Among those who arrived yesterday are the Rev. S. M. Ramsey, of Cetarville, Ohio; the Rev. J. B. Crawford, of Duanesburg, which village contains the oldest Covenanter church in this country; the Rev. Samuel A. Jackson, of South Byegate, Vt.; the Rev. Thomas Walters, of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. John Alford, of Beaver Fails, Penn., and the Rev. John H. Kendall, of Tarentum, Penn.

The opening sermon was preached last night by the Rev. David McKinney, of Cincinnati, the retiring RETURNING DEAD CHINAMEN TO CHINA.

San Francisco, May 17.-- A representative of the Ying Company, one of the Chinese Six Compa notified the health officials to-day that within ten days the company will proceed to disinter 600 bodies of Chinese in this city and send them to China. A corps of inspectors has been detailed to watch the work of exhumation. PRESBYTERIANS IN CONVENTION.

hundred Sunday-school teachers and ministers held & convention at the Presbyterian Church here to-day Addresses were delivered by many leading men of the Presbyterian Church.

Highland Falls, N. Y., May 17 (Special).-Several

THE WOODBURN YEARLINGS SOLD. DISPOSED OF AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EX-

CHANGE LAST NIGHT. The sale of the Woodburn yearlings took place last night at the American Horse Exchange. The attendance was small and the prices poor. The leading owners were conspicuous by their absence. The bidding was slow. All this was due to the fact that the sale was not sufficiently advertised. If it had been the prices would

have been better. Here are some of the horses that sold for the most

Ch. c., by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn; J. Ruppert, 81,550 Ch. c., by Faisetto-Fearl Thorn; J. Ruppert, 81,530.
Br. c., by Tremont-Manola; E. Brown, 8700.
Ch. c., by Lisbon-Patrimony; John Duly, 84,100.
Br. c., by Fownattan-Semper Vive; F. Eshner, 8700.
B. c., by Faisetto-Vendu; J. Walden, 8400.
Br. or b. c., by Powhattan-Jamaica; C. L. Railey, 100.

Br. c., by Tremont-Nota Bene; F. Eshner, 8000. Blk. c., by Powhattan-Barbiche; Meadowthorpe Stud,

Br. c., by Falsetto-Marmoset; William Jenning

B. c., by Tremont-Lady Planet; F. Eshner, 4475.

B. c., by imp. King Galop-Speed; J. N. Jeffcott E. c., by Powhattan-Cattona; F. Eshner, by Powhattan-Verna; J. Shields, #425.

Ch. f., by Paisetto-Casal; W. Lakeland, \$2,900. B. L. by Faisetto-Vis-a-vis; J. N. Jeffcott, \$2,600.

Ch. f., by Powhattan; J. J. Hyland, \$650.

P. 1., ly Powhattan-Addie C., Meadowthorpe Stud Br. f., by Faisetto-Giimpse; N. A. Althouse, 61,000.

NOTES ABOUT THE HORSES.

The Control Stakes, to be decided to-day, will give battle for supremacy this year. Dobbins is almost sure to be the favorite. His race on Tuesday was his work for to-day's race. He ran a great race, if time counts for anything. The colts he defeated were of extremely moderate calibre. Today he will measure strides with St. Julien, Bowers, Halton and other good ones. Halton wen a good race on Tuesday, and showed plainly that he was far above the average in both speed and gameness. Bowers is untried, but has worked satisfactorily at Brighton

Beach. St. Julien is a brother to St. Carlo. He is ruted as the best of the Fleischmann lot.

Declare's race yesterday was a good performance. Declare has been suffering from sore or bucked shins. Take owners who depend on the jockeys who are engaged by the leading stables are budly off. Here is a list of the jockeys who have been punished by being deprive? of the privilege of riding for other than their employers Landey, Doggett, Littleffeld, Sloane, Anderson, N. Hamilton, Sins and Tarai. Hergen, Griffin and Goodall have been fined \$250. Ham, Noble and Messenger were set down for a week and fined \$5.50 besides. Mr. Rowe is determined to have the boys obey him. He expects to have them in perfect control in a short time. Trainers generally tell their jockey to lis in about third until they reach the stretch, then to come on and In two races at this meeting five horses have formed a line across the track in that position so that there was a jostling on the last turn by the rear division when

The Rancoins two-year-olds at Morris Park are being pushed to get them ready for the coming meeting.

thew Eyrnes is expected at Morits Park with the Marcus Daly horses on Saturday.

Messrs. Daly & Gideon say that they intend to purchase only six yearlings this season. They began by buying a brother to Lisimony for \$1,103.

THE WAITERS' STRIKE SPREADS TO HARLEY. Twelve waiters struck at midday yesterday in Frederick Rollender's restaurant, at No. 149 West One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st. It was all about two miserable plates twenty-fifth-st. It was all about two miscrates parties of ico cream. The men say that they were getting only \$1 a week and were required to work eight hours a day. Their meals were not furnished by the proprietor, they say. About noon two plates of ice cream disappeared mysteriously. The manager thought that the walters were responsible for the disappearance. He charget a water with having stoica the cream. This was adding the strikers to a reporter, mand to injury," said one of the strikers to a reporter, "and we struck. Ice cream was the torch that raised the fire within us and made us strike. I had been think-

ing of striking for some time, anyway, so when the The strikers went to the headquarters of the W Alliance, at No. 50 East Tenth-st., and enraled them-selves as members of that organization. About 180 waiters from the uptown hotels and the Cafe Sayarin expect to hold a mass-meeting this afternoon at No. 66 Beaver-sl. to

General George A. Sheridan will address the Republican County Committee this evening at its meeting in Grand Opera House Hull.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been usual importance, and as a strengthening laxative that ayou of Figs is far in advance of all ethans.

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO SPEAK.